THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XV., N°. 731. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₹ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of ALLAN MACLACHLAN, Esq., *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to or who have claims upon the above Estate are requested to communicate with the Undersigned on or before the 31st July next.
NICHOL LATIMER,
WILLIAM BRAND.
Executors.
31jy 449 Shanghai, 18th June, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.
NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.
AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
tf 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HANSON WRIGHT and Mr. WILLIAM STRACHAN MCLEAN are this day admitted Partners in our Firm in China.
DOW & Co.
1oc 459 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DENT & Co.
1oc 460 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as a *General Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant* at this port.
JOHN THORNE,
公和 *Kung-ho,*
tf 435 Shanghai, 12th March, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.
Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.
GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. DUNCAN FLETCHER in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1864.
Mr. WALDEMAR SCHMIDT, Mr. JAMES GIFFILLAN, Mr. ALEXANDER DOWNIE and THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.
Our Firm now consists of Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Mr. WALDEMAR SCHMIDT, Mr. JAMES GIFFILLAN, Mr. ALEXANDER DOWNIE, and Mr. THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE.
FLETCHER & Co.
1oc 466 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GEORGE DUNN is this day admitted a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style or firm of REID & Co.
DAVID REID.
tf 331 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.
WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted MR. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.
G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this place as Agent and General Commission Merchant.
FERD. NISSEN.
Reference Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
3se 441 Ningpo, 15th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has commenced business as *Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*
W. R. KINNEAR.
tf 452 Foochow, 10th June, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*
E. HENRY HOW.
tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *Merchant & General Commission Agent*, under the firm of LINCKER & Co.
A. G. LINCKER.
21ja-65 474 Swatow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.
THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our firm at Kiukiang under the management of Mr. W. F. B. SAMS who is authorised to sign our firm.
INNES & Co.
tf 457 Hankow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW REDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*
JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co., of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred our business at Kiukiang, as *Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents*, to Messrs. LATIMER, LITTLE & Co. of this place, to whom or to Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai, it is requested all future Correspondence connected with our business may be addressed.
CAMERON & Co.
Kiukiang, 30th April, 1864.

WITH reference to the above, the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned under the style and firm of CAMERON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. CAMERON,
R. H. WOODWARD.
27au 429 Kiukiang, 30th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.
MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS PARIZOT was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864.
STAMMANN & Co.
13au 447 Tientsin, 25th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of DETMERING & Co.
W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LUDWIG WIESE in our Firm ceased on the 31st of December last.
Our Firm now consists of GEORG THEODOR SIEMSSEN, residing at Hamburg, WOLDEMAR NISSEN, RUDOLPH HEINSEN, GEORG WILHELM SCHWEMANN, FRIEDRICH ADOLPH JOOST and EMIL BRUNCKOW.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
24se 383 China, 26th March, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late WILLIAM HENRY GREEN in our firm ceased on 4th August, 1863.
GILMAN & Co.
Gaug 425 China, May 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMUND HENRY LAVERS is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
GILMAN & Co.
Gaug 426 China, May 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Authority of Mr. WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR to sign our Firm per procuration ceased this day.
Mr. STEWART DOUGLAS takes charge of our business at Foochow, and is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration at that port.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
20au 461 China, 15th June, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of STRACHAN & THOMAS.
W. M. STRACHAN.
T. THOMAS.
Yokohama, 1st July, 1864.

WITH reference to the above I beg to give notice that from this date my business at this Port will be carried on under the style and firm of STRACHAN & THOMAS.
T. THOMAS.
tf 458 Yokohama, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. MARON is from this day authorized to sign our Firm *per procuration* in China and Japan.
FAJARD SCHAUWECKER & Co.
tf 438 July 9th, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Yokohama as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of R. LINDAU & Co.
R. LINDAU.
24se 456 Yokohama, May 15th, 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
E. C.
tf

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
Capital One Million Sterling.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow; who are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.
By order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.
tf 319 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1864.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.
MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION,
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Association are prepared to accept risks at the rates and upon the terms and conditions current with the local Offices.
MAITLAND, MACLEAN & Co.
5fe-65 359 Shanghai, Feb. 6th, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions:
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN STEWART MACKINTOSH has been appointed Secretary to the Company, and is authorized to sign policies and to transact the general business of the Company.
Mr. WM. LEMANN will cease from this date to act as Secretary.
It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the Company's Office next to the Commercial Bank, with the Chinese Stamp "Pau-ka" and not to Messrs. GILMAN & Co.'s "Taiping." Firms or persons not having the "Pau-ka" Stamp will be supplied on application to the Secretary. By order of the Directors,
W. LEMANN,
Secretary pro tem.
tf 422 Shanghai, 25th April, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port and Hankow, and to £10,000 at Tientsin and Kiukiang, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.
DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Dep. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Janson, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.
ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks at the current rates of premium.
WILSON, CORNABE & Co.
1oc 468 Chefoo, 24th June, 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are about to be established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
Applications for Shares will be received by the Undersigned.
The Company will be ready to accept risks and grant Policies from the 1st January, 1864.
L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING, INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £3,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PELEVERIL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRASER, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WRADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.
Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 100 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

祇者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船并
隻免受驚災如有火輪船等
者照數賠還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BANNATYNE is authorised to sign our Firm from this date.

GILMAN & Co.

27au 476 China, July 28th, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

ADT & Co.

29oc 477 Nagasaki, July 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CORNELIUS THORNE ceased in our Firm on the 31st December, 1863.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co.

o 478 Shanghai, 30th July, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to The HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents

tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

Capital, £2,000,000,

In 40,000 Shares of £50 each. With Power of Increase.

£1,000,000 Issued.

Directors.

Chairman: JOHN DATERSON, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank.

Deputy-Chairman: ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., (Maclaine, Watson & Co. of Batavia.)

* James Anderson, Esq. (Anderson Thomson & Co.,) London.

William Frederick Baring, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.

*Stephen Rusk, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.

William Duthie, Esq., Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.

Lewis Fraser, Esq., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.,) Singapore.

Clark Irving, Esq., Hyde Park Square.

* Duncan James Kay, Esq., (Kay, Findlay & Co.,) London.

James Lyall, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Calcutta.

T. W. L. Mackean, Esq., London, Chairman of the Bank of British Columbia.

James McMaster, Esq., (late of William McMaster & Brother,) Toronto and Manchester.

Brinsley de Courcey Nixon, Esq., Queen's-gate-gardens.

Augustus Henry Novelli, Esq., (Novelli & Co.,) London and Manchester.

Felix Pryor, Esq., (of the late firm of H. and J. Johnston & Co.)

John Swindell, Esq., (Swindell & Matthews,) Mincing Lane.

William Patrick Adam, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam, Kinrosshire.

Henry Thurburn, Esq., 5, Queensborough Terrace.

* James Wyllie, Esq., (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.,) Calcutta.

* *Directors of the Marine Department only.*

Underwriter.

J. J. Choisy, Esq.

Bankers.

London: The Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

" The Consolidated Bank, Fenchurch Street.

Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Findlay, Scott & Co.

Kurrachee—Messrs. Findlay & Co.

Madras—Messrs. Binney & Co.

Calcutta—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Rangoon—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Singapore—Messrs. Maclaine, Fraser & Co.

Penang—Messrs. Fraser & Co.

Batavia—Messrs. Maclaine, Watson & Co.

China—Messrs. Turner & Co.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in China, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks, at current rates of premium.

TURNER & Co.

tf 480 Shanghai, 26th July, 1864.

NOTICE.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Nagasaki having conferred with the members of the Consular Corps at this port hereby notifies the Masters of Ships that at the entrance of the bay of Nagasaki their vessels will be examined by a body of Sanitary Commissioners consisting of a physician and Japanese officers. The Commissioner's boat will fly a yellow flag as a sign of distinction. In proceeding on their way into the bay the masters will have to give satisfactory answers to the questions addressed to them.

On their declaration that no cases of sickness likely to endanger the public health exist on board they will at once receive a free Bill of health and they can come to the usual anchorage.

In the contrary case they will receive instructions from the Commissioners to anchor at the head of the harbor, the limits of which will be indicated by the presence of a Japanese boat flying also a yellow flag.

In that case information will be sent to th Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs and the master will have to await his instructions without holding intercourse with anybody.

On the discovery of a false declaration having been made to the Commissioners, the master who had come to the ordinary anchorage will be ordered to return to the limit indicated with the request to conform to the rule. This makes him liable to a fine fixed according to the importance of the case.

27au 481 Nagasaki, July 1864.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that share No. 92, held by Messrs. DALLAS PEARSON & Co. and No. 113 held by Messrs. MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co., are in the hands of the Company for Sale, and tenders for purchase of same will be received by the undersigned until 31st August, 1864.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

tf 482 Shanghai, 27th July, 1864.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Shanghai, July 9th, 1864.

To D. LEROY, *Absconding Debtor.*

WHEREAS, A. E. ROSENTHAL, Esq., member of the firm of Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co., of Shanghai, personally appeared before me, GEO. F. SEWARD, *United States Consul General*, and made Oath that the firm now or lately doing business in Shanghai, under the name of DUNN & Co., whereof you are a member, is indebted to said firm of BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. in the sum of dollars 2783.50.

Therefore you are hereby notified, that your property in the hands of Messrs. ANGUS & Co. of Shanghai, is attached for the payment of said debt, with interest and costs, and that unless you appear before me within six months from this date, to answer in a suit commenced against said firm of DUNN & Co. by Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. to recover said sum, Judgment will be given against you, for said sum, interest and costs.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul General, Actg. Judicially.

30jy-6 483

HELP TO DO AWAY WITH MONOPOLY.

ST. HELENA SHIPPING AGENCY.

FOWLER & HOPEWELL, solicit the attention of OWNERS and MASTERS of VESSELS calling at St. Helena, to their firm. They keep on hand SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS of all descriptions, and their price List, which will be found more reasonable than that of any other house in the island, will be sent on board each vessel on its arrival.

30jy and 13au 484 July 30th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	June 10	Hankow, ...	July 21
Hongkong.....	July 24	Nagasaki	July 23
Tientsin.....	July 13	Kanagawa, ...	July 14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong April 15 } Received *viâ Marseilles.*
Shanghai.. " 18 } May 28.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending July 15th, 1864.

July.	*Malwa*		*Patna*	
	New. Tls.	Old. Tls	New. Tls.	Old. Tls.
23. 560 a 570	.....	375	.....385 a 390
25. 505	.....	383	 395
26. 510	.....	383	 395
27. 520 a 525	.....	385 a 390	395 a 400
28. 515 a 520	.....	385	 400
29. 515	.....	375	 395

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 29, *Elizabeth*, ; *Kiang-loong*, West, (Am.str.), from Hankow; *Kiangsze*, Simmons, (Am. str.), from Ningpo; *Emperor*, Todd, (Br. str.), from Ningpo; *General Meslin*, Parnet, (Fr. bq.), from Newchwang; *Bahama*, Rowe, (Br. str.), from Manila.

DEPARTURES.—July 29, *Fenella*, Hawes, (Br. str.), for Fuchau via Ningpo; *Ophir*, Heau, (Br. baq.), for ——; *Soolan Tshaoder*, Styzer, (Dut. baq.), for Tientsin; *Sea Snake*, Popham, (Br. sh.), for Liverpool; *Gresham*, Brayley, (Br. sh.), for London; *Mona*, Bowra, (Br. str.), for Hongkong; *Pudel*, Ralckliver, (Ham. baq.), for Newchwang; *Hirondo*, Miller, (Ham. bg.), for Newchwang; *Marcia*, Eletfrid, (Dan. bg.), for Tientsin; *Cadiz*, Cates, (Br. str.), for Yokohama; *Kiangsze*, Simmons, (Am. str.), for Ningpo; *Annette*, Jones, (Br. str.), for Hongkong; *Nanzing*, Morrison, (Br. str.), for Chefoo & Tiktsin; *Rio de Janeiro*, Sass, (Ham. baq.), for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str *Nanzing*, from Tientsin, His Excellency Vice Admiral Steen Bille and H. T. Foss Esq. Per P. & O. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin* from Hongkong, Dr. A. Reid, Lieut King, Assist. Surgeon Magrath, Assist Surgeon Hollingsworth, Messrs. J. Marcus, H. Bruyn, P. J. Battcke Bannatyne, A. Argunig, A. Perry, C. Math, B. B. Coury, Grosclaude, T. Dellis, S. Gower, H. Beveridge, E. M. Coyra and Mrs. Banney, and 38 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Knight Templer* for Liverpool, W. Harbord. Per *Cadiz* for Yokohama, Dr. & Mrs. Mourier & 2 children, Lieut. King, Lieut. Cardew, Assist. Surgeon Magrath, Assist. Surgeon Hollingsworth, Messrs. E. A. Duglère, G. E. Cerruti, A. Downie, G. Armstrong, A. C. Andoe, Hy. Dent, W. Stout, G. Pickard, S. Marcus, T. Dellis, A. Bruyn, P. J. Battche, J. J. Dawson, O. R. Crockett, C. Mutti, A. Pini, W. H. Short, S. Gower, J. Davison, J. Marshall and Miss Bargis.

AVIZO OFFICIAL

A CHANCELARIA estabelecida em Shanghae o Consulado Geral de Portugal na China e Japão, o abaixo assignado faz saber que desta data em diante começa a funccionar na qualidade de Consul Geral, em conformidade da nomeação conferida.

H. W. DENT,
Consul Geral de Portugal,
na China e Japão.

Consulado Geral de Portugal
na China e Japão
10se 445 Shanghae, 11 de Junho de 1864.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS a Consulate General of Portugal for China and Japan has been established in Shanghai, the under-signed hereby gives notice that, in conformity with the appointment bestowed on him, he commences henceforth to do the duties in his capacity of Consul General.

H. W. DENT,
Consul General of Portugal,
for China & Japan.

Consulate General of Portugal
for China & Japan.
10se 446 Shanghai, 11th June, 1864.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Pekin* with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Friday, the 5th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 26th June, due in Hongkong on the 11th August, and here on the 16th. It was received last year on the 11th August per *Pekin*.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

SINCE the death of Dost Mahomed, two years ago, a civil war has been imminent in Cabul, among his descendants; and by late advices from India, we find that it has at length actually broken out. It will be remembered that, four years before his death, the Ameer designated Shere Ali Khan, one of his younger sons, as his successor, to the exclusion of Afzul Khan, his eldest son and natural heir. The former ascended the the throne in due course after his father's death, without overt opposition, although rumours were rife of the elder brother's intention to assert his right; and towards the close of 1863, the English government formally recognised Shere Ali Khan as the ruler of Afghanistan. By so doing it made him for the time a warm friend, and Afzul Khan a bitter enemy; but the former's friendship was short-lived. He appeared to think the recognition implied a promise of support if his throne were assailed, and was desperately annoyed when his application for assistance to crush his rebellious brother was refused. Both the ruler and the ruler expectant of Afghanistan, are thus, at present, inimical to us, and our interest in the struggle to which we have alluded as having commenced, is the greater from this cause. It has been the fashion, whether with reason opinions differ much, to attribute to Russia the maintenance of a persistent intrigue with Persia, Bokhara and Afghanistan, with an ulterior view to designs against the English Empire in India; and the present civil war in Cabul offers her a golden opportunity for strengthening her interest in that kingdom, by affording help to either one or the other of the combatants. It is always extremely difficult, even to the Indian Government, to obtain accurate information of events, much less of intrigues which may be taking place beyond our northern frontier. The rumours, therefore, which reach us, from time to time, from those isolated regions cannot be implicitly believed; but they at least serve to give a more or less accurate clue to what is going on. Both the contending parties in the present case, no doubt sought aid from Russia, and she is said to have actually declared herself in favour of Afzul Khan. Obviously, however, it would not suit her policy to openly assist with men and money, the candidate whose cause she has espoused, as such a proceeding would naturally call forth the vigorous remonstrance of England and probably impel her to active interference. The maintenance of the independence of the states on our N. W. frontier is of the utmost importance to us, since they furnish the most effectual protection to our frontier; and an attempt by Russia or any other power to interfere in a kingdom in whose independence we are so vitally interested as Afghanistan, could not fail to impel us to the same prompt action which was called forth by the Persian attack on Herat. In the present instance, Russia is said to be carrying out her plan through the medium of the Khan of Bokhara. The latter, we are informed, has placed 30,000 horse and unlimited treasure at Afzul Khan's disposal, and it is asserted, with great appearance of probability, that Russia is the mainspring which has caused these supplies to be forthcoming. If this be the case, it will be seen that the defeat of the rebel force, which was the result of the first engagement between it and the troops of the Ameer, cannot be hailed as affording a prospect of the early restoration of tranquility. If Afzul Khan really possess friends so powerful and so ready to supply him with money and men, the struggle may be protracted indefinitely; and if the reigning Ameer be left to his own resources, it is not unlikely to eventuate in his downfall. It is evident from the magnitude of the losses, which are stated to have exceeded two thousand on either side, that considerable forces are engaged, and this first battle is probably only the prelude to a bloody and protracted war. But the history of Afghanistan, like that of other eastern countries, is a continued tale of civil wars and changes of rulers, and loss and acquisition of territory—according as the government of the day was stable and able to hold its own against external enemies, or was threatened from within, and unable to oppose the attacks of its neighbours. Probably never since its conquest by Nadir Shah in 1713, have its boundaries been more comprehensive or its power more consolidated than in the later years of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed. Long before his death, apprehension was expressed that none of his sons possessed the ability or the strong will which had led to these results, and that internecine strife would arise directly the iron grasp with which he restrained his turbulent subjects was removed. These anticipations are in the course of being realised, and despite the frequent and emphatic expression by the Indian government of its disinclination to interfere with the neighboring states, we fear that its intervention will be necessary before order can be re-established.

THE object so long desired and expected during the campaign against the Rebels having at length been attained in the capture of Nanking, it is but fair to enquire what advantages are likely to accrue to foreigners from a result to which they have contributed so materially. The dismay which struck the Chinese government when on March 19th 1853 the ancient southern capital of the empire fell into the hands of the insurgents, seems gradually to have passed away, and the loss of the city to have been recognised as a fact, melancholy it is true but, irremediable. Years passed by, while Hsiang Yung and Chang-Kuo-liang, Ho-chun and, finally, Tsêng-kuo-fan sat down before the walls without effecting any influence on the growing importance of the Rebellion. Yet from the month of April 1853 the Imperialist forces invested Nanking, and were continually reported as achieving important successes. We may, however, safely assert that but for foreign interference, not only would Nanking be still in the possession of the Insurgents, but that the entire extent of territory embraced within the provinces of Keang-se, Keang-su and An-hui would also have fallen into their hands. Under these circumstances the claims of foreigners to derive some advantage from the capture of the city should not be passed over. As a matter of course, Nanking will be opened to England, France and America under the sixth Article of the French Treaty of 1858, and the "favored nation" clauses in the other treaties. But we doubt that Nanking will ever prove valuable as a place of trade or desirable as a residence for Europeans. The prospects of trade are not encouraging, and even were Nanking the natural outlet for any description of native produce, the length of time which must elapse before merchants and traders will again settle in their former haunts, and divert business into its ancient channels, would render the opening of that port a doubtful advantage to foreigners. The prospects of trade being thus dull and discouraging, the question of salubrity of climate claims attention. As to this there is but one opinion. Situated in the centre of a marsh, and deficient in all the appliances used by more civilised nations to obviate the disastrous effects of miasmatic exhalations, Nanking may fitly be described as a hot-bed of disease and death. The English forces sent up in 1842 to enforce, if necessary, the conclusion of Sir Henry Pottinger's Treaty, suffered very severely, and "did not recover from the "maladies which then attacked them, until their return to Hongkong." A writer in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, Tome xvi, page 293, quoted by Williams in *The Middle Kingdom*, draws the following dismal picture of the situation of foreigners at Nanking:—

This vast plain being only a marsh half drained, the moisture is excessive, giving rise to many strange diseases, all of them serious and not unfrequently mortal. The climate affects the natives from other provinces, and Europeans. I have not known one of the latter who was not sick for six months or a year after his arrival. Every one who comes here must prepare himself for a tertian or quotidian. For myself, after suffering two months from a malignant fever, I had ten attacks of a malady the Chinese here call the *Soué*, from the skin being covered with little blackish pimples resembling grains of dust. It is prompt and violent in its progress, and corrupts the blood so rapidly, that in a few minutes it stagnates and congulates in the veins. The best remedy the people have is to cicatrize the least fleshy parts of the body with a copper cash. The first attack I experienced rendered all my limbs insensible in two minutes, and I expected to die before I could receive extreme unction. After recovering a little, great lassitude succeeded.

With regard to this extraordinary disease it is probable that what the writer calls 沙病 *Sha ping* "the Sand disease," has been confounded with 莎病 *Sha ping*, a common name for cholera. We may thus expect to find an old foe with a new face in the shape of a malignant form of cholera, a prospect which does not add to the pleasures of anticipation when directed towards Nanking. It will therefore be a matter for consideration whether the interests of both natives and foreigners would not be advanced by the selection of some more suitable port to take the place of Nanking. A commission has been sent up the river to report on the state of the city, and on its return we shall probably be in a better position to judge of the advantages to be derived from forming settlements there. At present, however, from the facts we have elicited, it would seem that the opening of the southern capital to foreign trade will not prove a boon of any considerable importance.

Summary of the Week.

THE principal event of interest which we have to record during the past week is the capture of Nanking. This city fell into the hands of the Imperialists, after two days sharp fighting, on the 19th inst., so that the rebels do not, now, possess a single town within the limits of the province. A final stand was made by the garrison within some fortifications which had been thrown up round the palace of the Tien-wang; but they could not hold out more than twelve hours against the large force which was concentrated against them. It is singular that no authentic accounts have yet been received of the fate of the two principal rebel leaders. On the one hand, it is said that both the Tien-wang and Chung-wang are prisoners in the hands of the Imperialists; and on the other, that the Tien-wang committed suicide so soon as his palace was carried, but that Chung-wang succeeded in escaping with several thousand picked troops.

A copy will be found in another column of the contract concluded between Leong-tze-cheong and the Oriental Bank Corporation, for some repairs in the Bank premises, regarding which a Consular Court case arose, of which we published a report last week. Our readers will agree with Mr. Whitfield that it is singularly comprehensive in as much as, under it, the unfortunate contractor could have been compelled to put new floors, new walls and a new roof to the bank building, besides erecting several new houses, and painting and whitewashing the whole when finished. We think therefore that the award by the Court of Tls. 1,385, though it may have been somewhat liberal, was founded on a right view of the case. No other cases of interest have been brought before the Court during the present week, except one of which we publish a brief report, wherein Dr. Barclay of the *Berwick Wells* hospital ship figures conspicuously. A boat hailed the hulk in running down with the tide and scraped the gangway. He seized two of the crew and confined them in the endeavour to extort compensation for the damage; and the third day, it appears, gave them no food. He escaped with the light punishment of $30.

From NAGASAKI we learn that the American steamer *Monitor* has been fired on by the Japanese in the territory of the Prince of Nagato. The *Monitor* left Hakodadi with only a limited supply of fuel and ammunition, in the belief that she would reach Nagasaki in ten days; but, meeting with adverse winds, her supplies were exhausted before she neared the latter port, and she was obliged to seek assistance on the coast. Running inland, the first port she sighted was Fukugawa, where she determined to enter. The officials who boarded her promised to refer the Captain's reports to their superiors and left on apparently friendly terms. But during the night, fire was opened on her without any warning, from a small battery on the S.E. of the town, and steam was got up with all possible dispatch. As she was getting under weigh, a number of men who had assembled on the beach, fired in vain volleys from jingals and muskets; but fortunately, neither these nor the larger guns of the battery injured her. As soon as she got out of their range, she opened fire from two small Parrott's rifled cannon which she had on board, with good effect, destroying several houses. Proceeding under sail to the island of Tsusima, she renewed her requests to the officers who boarded her, to be allowed to take coal or firewood, and water, and they promised she should be supplied on the morrow. That day however elapsed without any one coming near her; and on the following, the captain sent a party ashore, to cut firewood and get supplies, who, it appears, were not interfered with. With the supplies thus obtained, the *Monitor* proceeded on her voyage; but meeting with foul winds was again obliged to resort to the same expedient, on another part of the coast; and eventually had to burn spare spars to enable her to reach port.

The Spanish frigate *Narvaez* visited Nagasaki on the 9th inst., to coal and procure provisions; but as Spain is not only not a treaty power, but regarded by the Japanese with feelings of the strongest enmity, she appeared at first likely to find some difficulty in gaining assent to her wishes. Eventually, a direct application to the Governor was successful, and permission was given to her Captain to procure whatever he needed, and for himself and officers to go ashore.

The English mail of the 10th June, arrived here on the 27th inst.; it brought little news of a definite character. The conference had twice met and separated, without any result, further than the extension of the armistice for a fortnight. Public feeling in

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England was running very high in favor of Denmark, and the press was abandoning the pacific tone which it has hitherto adopted, for one more warlike. In America, matters appears to have taken the place of mourning and Grant has been more successful fighting; and Lee to be-fooled by this method, in inducing Lee to retreat, than by hard fighting. By turning first, and then by hard fighting. By turning the latter's flank, he had compelled him to quit his strong position near Spottsylvania Court house, and to take up another nearer Richmond at the junction of several railways communicating with the capital. It was uncertain whether Grant would attack, or continue manœuvring, in the endeavour to again compel Lee to abandon this position. The probability of Beauregard effecting a junction with his chief, in order that a combined attack might be directed against Grant, was discussed. We reproduce extracts from an interesting debate on Chinese affairs, which has taken place in the House of Commons.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

SHANGHAI, *July 25th*, 1864.

The following cases were brought on for trial yesterday, before Sir Harry Parkes; but a compromise was effected, of which particulars are appended.

C. E. KOFOD *v.* C. B. BARKER.

Plaintiff claimed 1st, 1,700 Tls. for amount of penalty for breach of agreement regarding lease of a house; also, 2nd, 283 Tls. for two months rent of said house, and 3rd, 600 Tls. for property removed from and property damaged in it.

C. B. BARKER *v.* C. E. KOFOD.

Plaintiff complained that Defendant, on the 10th June, illegally seized all the furniture in his house situated in *Broadway*, Hong-qua; and required him to deliver up the said furniture and house &c., as well as certain accounts left there by plaintiff. Plaintiff furthermore claimed from defendant as damages, the sum of Tls. 6,000.

The following are the terms, on which the compromise was effected.

1st.—Household furniture, &c. to be retained by Kofod until payment of rent for two months and a discharge of his liability incurred for $ 500 for Barker.

2nd.—Goods, &c. to be restored to Barker with net profits of business up to this date; he paying the bills.

3rd.—The lease and bill of sale from Barker to Kofod to be cancelled from this date.

4th.—Upon performance of agreement in ten days, Barker's notes for Tls. 1,700 and $500 handed into Court, to be cancelled and delivered over to him.

Before—W. H. LAY, Esq.
H. B. M *Vice-Consul*.

WOO-SING-POO and WOO-SING-TSAI
versus
BRUCE BARCLAY.

The plaintiffs charged defendant with having wrongfully imprisoned them on board the *Berwick Wells* from the 20th to the 23rd instant. Defendant admitted the charge.

From the evidence of the plaintiffs it appeared that they were coming up the river on the 20th instant in a boat, and fouled the *Berwick Wells* but did no injury that they were aware of. They were however taken on board and kept in confinement for three days, getting no food on the third day but a little bread which was given them by some of the Ningpo sailors on board the Hospital ship with whom they were acquainted.

The defendant stated that the *Berwick Wells* had been injured by the collision, and that he kept the plaintiffs on board until he should be paid for the damage done, or guarantee found.

Defendant was fined thirty dollars.

MATTHEW HUGHES, a discharged seaman, was brought up by the master of the Dutch schooner *Anna Maria Wilhelmina*, on a charge of stealing $2,558 and 1,000 itebus, part of the cargo, when going from Kanagawa to Nagasaki in May last.

Defendant denied the charge and was committed for trial.

CONTRACT.

Between LEONG-TZE-CHEONG and the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

"I hereby agree and contract to perform the whole of the undermentioned work, for the sum of taels four thousand five hundred, (Tls. 4,500) and on condition that as much of the old material now on the premises as may be necessary for construction of work herein specified, may be used by the contractor; overplus, if there be any, to remain the property of the Bank.

To repaint the whole of Bank premises and junior mess establishment. To whitewash walls and ceilings, repairing same where necessary; to thoroughly overhaul roof of Bank premises and junior mess; to make both water-tight and substantial. To re-floor the rooms on southern side, and to fit new joists under the hall floor; wood used to be hard Singapore pine. Compradore's room to be re-floored with hard wood and verandah outside paved with stone, (granite.) In junior mess house, the flooring boards to be taken up, sawn through and relaid, being nicely and neatly fitted. Ceilings to be repaired and, where necessary, to be renewed. Godown under junior mess to be paved with granite; both premises to be placed in thorough repair throughout. Drains and sewers cleared and made effective, and venetians to be repaired where necessary.

A suitable building to be built for compradore, with all necessary out-houses, &c, to be built in Chinese framework, but solidly and substantially.

To build a new seven room stable with harness-room and coach-house attached, precisely as per plans supplied by the architects.

The contractor to furnish all labour for the repairing of roof on bank premises; but the lead which may be necessary to complete said repair, to be supplied and bought by the bank.

The above has been fully explained and read to me, and I agree to all the conditions specified."

LEONG-TZE-CHEONG,
Contractor.

FRANCIS TEMPLE
J. M. DOUALL } *Witnesses.*

The repairs to be executed within three months.

Shanghai, 16th September, 1862.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers and Architects.
15th September, 1862.

DEBATE ON CHINA.

Lord NAAS could not find out the meaning of those who, condemning the policy of the Government in China, said that what they meant was that the Government ought to maintain a policy of absolute neutrality between the two contending parties in that country—(hear, hear)—and to require all their *employés*—whether diplomatic, military, or naval—to abstain from mixing themselves up with the internal affairs of the Chinese Empire. (Hear, hear.) That had not been the policy of Her Majesty's Government since about six months after the signature of the Treaty of Tientsin; and if they were now returning to the policy which Earl Russell laid down in his despatch about that time, it was because they had tried a different policy and it had failed. It was true that he and those who agreed with him in condemning the policy of the Government had always admitted the necessity of defending the treaty ports, and protecting the enormous amount of British property which was to be found in the towns and cities of China; but they had always maintained that our interference with the internal affairs of the empire endangered the safety of that property, and was calculated to defeat the objects which the Government professed to have at heart. Last year he showed that, with regard, to these particular matters, the policy of the Government had been one essentially of interference, and he ventured to predict that on all these points it would be a failure. He was surprised to see how quickly his prediction had been fulfilled. The foreign inspector of Customs had been ignominiously dismissed; the flotilla which went out under the command of Captain Sherard Osborn had been as ignominiously withdrawn and disbanded; the Anglo-Chinese force, which was under the command of a very gallant gentleman, Major Gordon, was at present in a most critical state, and its maintenance would be so fruitful a source of danger to our relations with the Chinese Government that he did not believe that the Ministry would long be able to hold it. (Hear.) The Under-Secretary of State having taken credit for the success of the Government policy in China, it was necessary that he should show the House what the Government really had done with reference to these matters. He would not go minutely into the history of Captain Osborn's expedition, but would refer to only one or two point- to show with what careless-ness and almost recklessness the Government went into that most wild and extraordinary scheme.

Before the expedition sailed last year, he denounced it as impolitic and dangerous, and ventured to say that the Government had taken upon themselves, without authority from a foreign Government, to despatch to it a large armed squadron. The hon. gentleman the Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs contradicted him flatly upon that point, and stated that the persons who had come to England to organise the expedition were armed with full and complete powers, and had satisfied the Government upon that subject. What were the powers? He found that Earl Russell very naturally suggested that Mr. Lay should produce some written authority from the Chinese Government before the consent of the Foreign-office was given to his request, or the orders in Council were repealed. Mr. Lay's answer was that he had received such an authority—from whom?—from Mr. Hart, his *locum tenens*. The Chinese Foreign Board had no doubt told Mr. Hart that if he could send them any vessels they should be glad to receive them, but there was no written authority from the Chinese Government stating on what condition this force was to be raised, or what treatment it was to receive when it arrived in China. Sir F. Bruce himself said that, although the fleet left England in winter, it was not until the arrival of Mr. Lay in China in the following spring, that the Chinese Government had any intimation of the position of affairs, of the cost of the vessels, or of the undertaking entered into by Mr. Lay. Therefor, if our Government was not in ignorance as to the intentions of that of China, the Chinese Government was in total ignorance as to the cost, the intentions, and the objects of this expedition; and yet the Under-Secretary of State assured the House that the Government knew all about it and were in perfect accord with the Chinese Government and with Mr. Lay, who had come to this country armed with full powers to the ultimate. If that was not keeping the House in the dark he did not know what it was. There was a still more serious matter connected with these negotiations to which he must call attention, because it showed how very suspicious was the nature of the whole affair. Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn made an agreement between themselves in this country which came to this, that Captain Osborn was to have the entire control of the vessels, and that he should look to act upon all orders of the Emperor conveyed to him by Mr. Lay, but that Mr. Lay was not to give any orders unless he approved them himself. So that Captain Osborn was to be entirely under the control of Mr. Lay, and was to receive his orders from no one else, although nominally in the service of the Emperor of China.

* * * * *

It was impossible to continue the Anglo-Chinese expeditions, to which he took exception last year. The great difficulty in China is that the central authority was weak and the local authority strong, and he agreed with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cobden) that the evils that afflicted the Chinese Empire were not likely to be remedied by these proceedings, and that no act of ours ought to increase them. These contingents had done more to weaken the central authority and strengthen the corrupt local government of the mandarins than anything else could have done in China. The House would be surprised to hear that Colonel Gordon and his officers were not in the service of the Emperor of China at all. They were under the orders of the Futai of Shanghai, an almost independent Prince, who habitually set at naught the orders he received at Peking. Let him implore the House to consider the disgrace that was brought upon British names and British arms by any man wearing Her Majesty's uniform and in command of such a force. (Hear, hear.) He would remind the House that an act of the grossest treachery had been committed, contrary to the wish, but under the very nose, of the officer commanding the force. An agreement for the capitulation of a town was made between the chiefs and Colonel Gordon, but, as soon as the Imperial General got them in his power he cut off their heads. In another disgraceful case seven Chinamen were tortured in the very camp and station occupied by Her Majesty's forces. It was impossible to continue these species of assistance without being mixed up in these abominable acts. Take the case of Colonel Burgevine, who succeeded to the command of the English contingent after the death of Mr. Ward. He was dismissed by the Chinese Government, in opposition to the opinion of Sir F. Bruce, who thought it safer that the force should be under the command of a foreigner than an Englishman. He deserted to the Taipings, where he shot his second in command. He then left the Taipings and returned to Imperial territory. Colonel Gordon thought it of great importance to get his name back into the Imperial service. What proposal did he make to Colonel Gordon?—that as they were both tired of serving the Taipings and the Imperialists, it would be better for them to set up for themselves, and create an army and altogether independent Power in China. (A laugh.) He then made a piratical attempt on a steamer at Shanghai, and was at last sent out of the country by the American Consul. The truth was that these Eastern waters were so infested by men of Burgevine's stamp that it was impossible to officer the Chinese forces without having recourse to their assistance. It was perfectly impossible that any course of action at all creditable to this country, or in accordance with the general feeling, could be carried on with such tools as were to be found at our disposal in China. (Hear, hear.) No wonder, therefore, that the Chinese Futai should have said that actions such as those of Burgevine and his comrades were altogether without the pale of civilisation. He wished to say nothing disrespectful of the English gentlemen who were engaged in those affairs. He believed many of them were gallant men and wished to serve their country; but they were not with the people they had to do with, and with the scenes which they had to witness, would, in the end, blunt the finer sensibilities. (Hear, hear.) He greatly feared in the case of Colonel Gordon that, as a Chinese commander, he had witnessed and participated in acts which the young engineer officer in the Crimea ten years ago would have recoiled from with horror. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the temptation was very great, and very large sums were offered for the services of such men. By the blue-book upon the table it would be seen that Mr. Lay himself made upwards of £10,000 in the last year. Those temptations ought not be held out to British officers, and he implored the Government to prevent British subjects from yielding to them whenever they could. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON:—I am anxious to say a few words before the House determines the question which has been proposed by my hon. friend the member for Rochdale. It is remarkable that, while my hon. friend took a very wide view of the subject according to his notions, those who followed him have taken a narrow and confined view of it, and have limited their observations chiefly to the recent transactions of the Government with regard to their policy in China. I will, in the first place, deal with the remarks made by the noble lord and those who agree with him. What they have blamed has been the course which her Majesty's Government have taken latterly in regard to the expedition of Captain Sherard Osborn, the employment of Major Gordon, and the engagement of civilians to assist the Chinese Government in the collection of their Customs' duties and other matters of the kind. It was, I think, almost unnecessary that they should express their opinions with regard to the expedition of Captain Osborn, or the employment of Major Gordon and others; because we stated, on a former occasion, that the orders in Council under which those officers were employed had been revoked, and that there was no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to renew them; therefore that policy is at an end. (Hear, hear.) I differ entirely from those who condemn it. I think that we were perfectly justified in the steps that we took, because it is evident that the more we can contribute to the internal pacification of China, the more that trade which every body agrees to be the main and proper object of our intercourse with China, would flourish, and it is quite obvious that in proportion as the interior of China is laid waste by civil war and rebellion, in that proportion must our trade suffer impediment and obstruction. I am very glad that the noble lord had an opportunity of explaining the grounds which he used as to the "ignominious failure" of the expedition of Captain Osborn. There was nothing ignominious either in undertaking that expedition, or in the grounds upon which Captain Osborn declined to continue his services. On the contrary, as was stated by my hon. friend, and admitted by the noble lord, the whole conduct of Captain Osborn, from beginning to end, did him the highest possible credit, and reflected honour upon the country to which he belongs. If by allowing British subjects to enter the service of the Emperor of China we had been the means of strengthening the hands of the Chinese Government and enabling them to put down the rebellion, or in any degree to diminish its scope, we should not only have been rendering a service to China, but should have been promoting the objects for which alone our intercourse with that country ought to be carried on. Those measures have failed. I am sorry for it. They have failed not from any fault of those who were engaged in them, but from the effect of those national jealousies which are too apt to prevail in many countries, and which have peculiar force in China, owing to the long established feeling of hostility to any thing that is foreign and does not belong to the country. So much for that part of the subject. Then I will take the more extensive view which was taken by my hon. friend (Mr. Cobden). He blames the whole policy of England—not the policy of one Administration, but of all in regard to our intercourse with China; and he finds fault with different wars in which we have been engaged. Now, the history of our intercourse in China is the natural history of the relation of a highly-civilised with a half-civilised people. (Hear, hear.) It invariably happens that where a highly-civilised race comes in contact with a half-civilised race you find that they set upon different rules of conduct. The highly-civilised race expects good faith, justice, fulfilment of engagements, honor, and an absence from wrong-doing. The half-civilised race, on the other hand, recognises quite a different rule of conduct, which the other cannot submit to. Hence quarrels arise; wars follow the quarrels; engagements, treaties and conventions put an end to this war; the conventions and the engagements are broken; further quarrels arise; and in that manner relations are embittered, the superior strength and ascendancy of the civilised race assert themselves, and then the other nation feeling that they cannot with safety or success practice their own rule of conduct, acquiesce in the regulations imposed upon them by their more powerful antagonists. And then comes a peaceful and a friendly intercourse. That has been exactly the course of the relations between this country and China. Now, was our intercourse with China sought for simply by the Government? If the monopoly of the East India company had continued up to this time, if our trade with China had been confined to this company, in all human probability none of these wars would ever have broken out, because the intercourse would have been very restricted, nobody would have gone to China except persons under the control of the company, and the policy of the company would have been to submit to any indignity which might from time to time be offered. (Hear, hear.). There can be no doubt that a civil war waged under such circumstances of cruelty by both parties, though the balance of the crime is undoubtedly on the side of the Taipings, must place the country in a much worse state than would be the case if peace were established. Whether peace will be speedily established in China it is impossible for any man in this country to predict. We know that for 3,000 years China has been the seat of turbulent disorders, of revolts and rebellions, and it is therefore rather sanguine to expect an entire termination of the war, though information did reach us not long ago that the rebellion would be subdued at an earlier period than might be supposed. It has been said that our objects in regard to to China have been purely selfish, and, no doubt, they are so, taken in a national point of view; but those who view this question only in the aspect which it bears upon the interest of the particular merchants who export to China, and who have establishments in that country, take a very narrow and limited view of the question. Those merchants in reality only form the outlets by which the thousand rills of industry in this country find their way to the great ocean market of the world. These merchants are persons who convey to foreign countries the results of the industry of hundreds and thousands of our working classes, and those who wish to change the policy at present pursued, to narrow our foreign markets, and to stile the development of our foreign trade are doing their best to take the bread out of the mouths of our working classes and to deprive them of their means of sustenance. ("Oh, oh!") I beg pardon, but what does your export trade do but carry your industry to foreign countries? and if access to those countries be debarred, the industry of our working classes is checked, and they are deprived of the sustenance which they derive from the industrial operations of this country. (Hear.) For that reason I do not admit that our policy has been a selfish one in the sense in which the word is sometimes employed. It is the duty of the Government to endeavour by every means in its power to extend the commerce of this country, not for the advantage of those particular merchants who may be engaged in trade with any particular portion of the world, but for the purpose of aiding in the development of the general industry of the country, and thus rendering those industrious classes who produce those different commodities, happy and prosperous at home. Well sir, I claim the credit of this view for the policy of the Government, and I do not claim it for the present Government alone, but on the other Governments have been parties to treaties with China—as well as ourselves. (Hear.) The policy which the Government of this country has pursued from the period of the overthrow of the monopoly of the India Company to the present time, has been eminently successful. I am persuaded that having attained the great end of entering into friendly and direct relations with the central Government of China, our position will not easily be shaken, and that the establishment of those peaceful relations will result in a large increase to our trade. I am also most firmly persuaded that if we can get an unrestricted commerce with so large a population as that which occupies China, we shall have succeeded in effecting an object of great importance to the industry and prosperity of this country. (Hear, hear.)

COTTON.

(Economist.)

In our issue of Nov. 28th last year we presented our readers with a careful estimate of the quantity of raw cotton which had been, and had yet to be, imported in the year 1863, and the sums of money which would have, in some shape or other, to be paid for it, calculated on the average Liverpool prices of each month. The general impression at the time was that we had exaggerated both quantities and values. The result has, however, just fled our calculations in a very complete and satisfactory manner, and has shown that on the whole we were not far wrong as to quantity, and were rather under than over the truth as to value.

We place side by side our estimates and the Board of Trade Returns, first of *quantities*, and secondly of *values*:—

Countries.	Our Estimate. lbs.	Board of Trade Returns. lbs.
United States....	58,500,000	6,000,000
Brazil.....	27,000,000	22,500,000
Egypt.....	77,700,000	93,500,000
India and China .	462,000,000	435,000,000
Other countries ..	17,500,000	11,200,000
Total	642,700,000	568,300,000

There are one or two rectifications required in the above table before the comparison can be fairly instituted. *First*, much of the cotton that really came, and is in our estimate classed as coming from the United States, is registered in the official tables as coming from "other countries," inasmuch as it reached us by way of the Bahamas. The ECONOMIST figures in this case are the correct ones. *Secondly*, our estimate of the receipts of Indian cotton included the imports from China; the official figures include only what came from the British East Indies. *Thirdly*, the size of the bales of cotton from certain countries, *notably from Egypt*, varied much, and had increased more decidedly than (we believe) the official calculations had taken into consideration. *Fourthly*, a much large proportion of the Syrian and Italian crops went direct to Marseilles than had been expected, and thus diminished our imports from miscellaneous quarters, without actually diminishing our supply: inasmuch as the French demand on our stock was thus reduced in a corresponding ratio. When these circumstances are allowed for, it will probably be found that our estimate did not differ much above *five per cent.* from the subsequently ascertained result.

Let us now compare our November account of the *values* of the aggregate cotton imported with those given in the official tables:—

Economist Estimate, Countries.	Value as per Board Nov. 28.	of Trade tables.
	£	£
United States....	6,093,750	644,138
Brazil	2,587,500	2,077,688
Egypt	7,710,000	8,841,557
India and China ..	34,650,000	34,700,691
Other countries ..	1,458,350	10,013,909
Total	52,559,600	52,277,983

Bearing in mind that above 5,000,000/s worth of American cotton is officially entered as coming from "other countries"—i.e., from Nassau,—the two tables will be found to differ but little; and our estimate was clearly not an exaggerated one.

On the same occasion we ventured on a conjectural estimate of the amount we should have to pay for cotton of various sorts during the current year 1864. We are now able to give a much more confident calculation from data we have collected from several well-informed quarters. We calculate the values on the Liverpool prices of the day, which we need not remind our readers will much exceed the actual sums which we shall require to pay to *foreign countries*. They are only the prices which manufacturers or speculators pay to the Liverpool importers.

PROBABLE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF RAW COTTON imported in 1864.

Countries.	Quantities. lbs.	Value. £
America.....	72,000,000	8,400,000
Brazil	34,000,000	4,000,000
Egypt.....	117,000,000	13,700,000
India and China ..	544,000,000	41,000,000
Miscellaneous....	37,000,000	3,800,000
Total	804,000,000	70,400,000

In November last we calculated that 830,000,000 lbs. would be the total quantity, and £8,000,000/ the aggregate value of the cotton imported into this country in 1864, calculated on the *average* prices of 1863. The prices of to-day are about 15 per cent. higher than the average of last year, except in the case of Surat, which retains pretty nearly its old value. On the other hand, we shall receive much less cotton from miscellaneous quarters:—not that so much less will be grown, but that much will find its way direct to the continental countries.

We need not remind thoughtful readers how much of what is purely conjectural must enter into all such estimates as those which from time to time we deem it advisable to lay before them. Still, it careful, they are always valuable; and become misleading only when relied on as absolutely certain. In the case of the above calculations, we believe that the *quantities* will intimately turn out to be a very close approximation to the truth. As to values, no man can feel confident. It is impossible to say whether the prices of to-day will be maintained throughout the year; at present we see no reason why they should not. It is impossible also at this early period to predict what proportion of the cotton imported will be subsequently re-distributed to other countries, and for how much, therefore, we shall obtain ready quick repayment. But that, on the whole, after deducting all fair allowances for freights, profits, and other charges, we shall have to remit, in the first instance, in some shape or other, something like 50,000,000/, to foreign countries, in return for the raw material of our principal manufacture, we think there can be little doubt.

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INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors:

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq.
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq.
JOHN THOMSTHY OAKLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY BEEMAN TOULMIN, Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts*.

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks *only*, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 303 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable *in* either *London* or *Amsterdam* or *any* of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-65 185 Hankow 9th July, 1863

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.
CAPITAL,.. .2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzeehulin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250 760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. POSTAU & Co.
22oc-64 *Shanghai*, 18th April, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the *premium* be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. POSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices *Policies payable* in LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TWO Steam Propeller Boats, best adapted for Shanghai of any yet built. They are 160 Tons each, with low pressure Engines, double Propellers; each propeller being worked by separate Engines. Cylinders 22 inches in diameter. Price of each, deliverable in China, Tls. 80,000.

The Undersigned will execute any orders connected with-steam boat building, that may be addressed to him.

Capt. DANIEL CAVANAGH,
East Lexington, Massachusetts.
6ang 428 May 7th, 1864.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ... $6.00.
Martin's ANTLITICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ... $4.00.
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Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ... $1.00.
Hernia's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ... $3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ... $5.00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Ysri's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz
Port, " " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) " 8 "
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Medoc, 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 2 " casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

A front Concession Lot at Hankow with newly erected and well built Dwelling House, and Godown measuring 118 by 48, and out houses.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON & Co., Hankow.
or JARVIE, THORBURN & Co., Shanghai.
tf 464 2nd July, 1864.

NAGASAKI.

TO Let, a dwelling House pleasantly situated on the Sagaramatre hill, particularly well adopted for invalids, or families intending to spend the summer there.

The House consists of four reception Rooms on the ground floor and four bed rooms upstairs.

Kitchen, good offices, large gardens, all in complete order.

For particulars apply to
BUISSONNET & Co., Shanghai.
PIGNATEL & Co., Nagasaki.
tf 453 Shanghai, 18th June, 1864

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
Free from Adulteration,
Manufactured by

Crosse and Blackwell,

Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. HASSALL, the great Analytical Chemist states in the *Lancet*, of February 4th, 1854 and in his Work on Food and its Adulterations, with reference to the Food Products chemically and microscopically examined by him.

"The *Samples* of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL were entirely free from Copper."

Crosse and Blackwell's

manufactures, which from their great superiority have become so universally celebrated, are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in all parts of the world. Purchasers should insist upon having C. & B.'s genuine articles when they ask for them, as it is not unusual for unscrupulous dealers to substitute inferior preparations.

C. & B. invite special attention to the following the quality of which is of the highest standard attainable.

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.
BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.
JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.
PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP, Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces. Essence of Coffee. Flavouring Essences. White Wine Vinegar. Durham Mustard.
SALAD OIL, the finest imported.
POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Pates, Yorkshire Pork Pates. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines. Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, Asparagus, and a great variety of other table requisites and delicacies, particulars of which will be found in their detailed lists.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES, SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH AND AROMATIC MUSTARD, CARSTAIRS' SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SAUCE, GRIMWADE'S DESSICCATED MILK, and for MASSON'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE.

To guard against frauds, consumers of C. & B.'s Preparations should purchase only from those dealers on whom they can fully rely, and should be particular to have all bottles and jars destroyed when empty, and the labels defaced. Every article sent from the Manufactory, bears on its label the address,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
31jn-65 352

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

The following articles, of the best quality, for Sporting and Military use, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH, FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Catridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
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57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
Manufacturers to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.
3dc o-a-f 450 June 18, 1864.

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INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE WINE.

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Direct the attention of all suffering from these serious complaints to their far-famed preparation of Pepsine, which supplies in a palatable form the principles of digestion. Each teaspoonful contains a dose of the medicinal Pepsine.

The researches of the most eminent of the faculty of London and Paris have enabled MORSON & SON to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice which assimilates the food to the requirements of the human frame. Its use is now becoming universal.

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A Pure and Economical Substitute for Russian Isinglass, forming a Colourless Jelly, which possesses the Nutritious and Restorative Properties of the best Calves' Feet Jelly. In Packets, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

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24au 397 March 26th, 1864.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

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Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
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CONTRACTS entered into for Burning Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in China.

20au 363

GABRIEL.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE TEETH.

THOSE well-known dentists Messrs. GABRIEL have issued a new edition of their "Practical Treatise on the Human Teeth, their Loss and Restoration." The subjects treated upon are the growth of the teeth, their decay, and the mode of adapting artificial teeth during the various stages of destruction, precautions as to extraction, the stopping of teeth, &c. A series of simple receipts as to their preservation are also given, of which persons may avail themselves previously to obtaining professional advice. The plan pursued for so many years by Messrs. GABRIEL in stopping teeth and the more elaborate art of mechanical dentistry are explained, and examples given to show the success of their treatment. The book is worthy of perusal, as emanating from those who have had a large experience in connection with the subject on which it treats. Messrs. GABRIEL have establishments in London, Liverpool, and Birmingham. *Extract from "Chester Record," January 8th, 1864.—As may be seen by our advertising columns, Messrs. Gabriel supply Artificial Teeth on their patented system, irrespective of distance or climate.*

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.
27, HARTLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and
34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S) LONDON:
LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise, on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on
SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, RIBBONS, &c.,
IN TEN MINUTES.
By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to
FEATHERS, FIBRES, GRASSES, SEAWEED, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, WILLOW SHAVINGS, PAPER,
Also for
TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOR ILLUMINATING.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot: 19, Coleman Street, LONDON.

4ju-65 444

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de 318 Dec. 24 1861

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SIN-TUK-KEE, FOOCHOW ROAD.
tf 475 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864.

JOHN GAVIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
HANKOW.
tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1864.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew-han.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of no Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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IRON GODOWNS, MACHINERY, AND IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE Undersigned have made arrangements for the execution in England of all work of the above description under superintendence of an experienced Civil Engineer.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
tf 322 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwine M. the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yeo-lun*,
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulat,
tf 116 Shanghai. 1st May, 1863.

DRESSING CASES,
DESPATCH BOXES, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

TOULMIN and GALE,

Established One Hundred and Twenty-three Years,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
Patent Indian Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags, &c.,
7, NEW BOND STREET, W.
MANUFACTORY—SISE LANE AND BUCKLERSBURY, CITY, E.C.
15cc 411 London, 26th Feby., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 22	Confucius	Chi. str						F. Conklin
.. 22	Fire Dart	A. str.	422	Armstrong	Ningpo			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Queen of Nations	B. ship	846	Mitchell	London	Mar 15	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 22	Pearl	B. bark	487	Murray	do		do	Dow and Co
.. 22	Freemah	B. ship	987	Johnson	do	Apr 30	do	Gilman and Co
.. 22	Fire Dart	A. str.	422	Armstrong	Ningpo	July 22		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Pomeroy	Chi. str		Hoare	do	.. 21		Russell and Co
.. 22	Tungan	B. str	600	Rowe	Hankow	.. 21	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 22	Rona	B. str	784	Hutchinson	do	.. 21	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 22	Cygnet	B. bark	354	Cuthbert	Newcastle	Mar 23	Coals	Oxford and Co
.. 22	Forerunner	B. bark	317	Walker	Liverpool	.. 26		Gilman and Co
.. 21	Queen of the Ocean	B. ship	674	Ellison	Newcastle	.. 25	do	Order
.. 23	Bessie Searight	Ha. bg	130	Timm	Hongkong	July 14	General	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 24	Lanang	B. str	419	Morrison	Tientsin			Trautmann and Co
.. 24	Mary	B. brig	211	Parsons	Ningpo	.. 22	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 24	Hungmoo	A. str.	1325	Johnson	Hankow	.. 21		Russell and Co
.. 24	Klanzee	A. str	574	Simmons	Ningpo			Russell and Co
.. 24	Mona	Hr. str	542	Rowe	Hongkong	.. 19	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 24	Richard	Da. bk	250	Hochreuter	Newchwang	.. 2	Bean-cake	Chinese
.. 25	Pembroke	B. str	241	Johnson	Nagasaki			Russell and Co
.. 25	Hankai	B. schr		Paton	Hongkong	.. 4	Rice	Lindsay and Co
.. 25	Island Queen	B. str	125	Sutherland	Ningpo			F. R. Gamwell
.. 25	Fire Dart	A. str	422	Armstrong	do			Augustine Heard and Co
.. —	Emperor	B. str.	166	Todd	do			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Vampyr	Pru. sch	122	Nosike	H'kong & N'po	.. 24	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Athena	Ha. bk	240	Gram	Newchwang	.. 8	Peas	Claussen, Dreyge & Co
.. 26	Star	A. schr	250	Sparrow	do	.. 11	General	Angel and Co
.. 26	Pluto	B. str.		Preble				Lindsay and Co
.. 26	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Hankow	.. 22	do	Dent and Co
.. 26	Eclipse	A. schr	200	Camman	Fuchau	.. 13	Lumber	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 26	Gerard	B. str.	410	Quirk	H'kg. & P'chau	.. 24	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Mentor	A. str.		Friend	Nazasaki			H. K. Drake and Co
.. 27	Premlee	A. str.	390	Bain	N. York & H'kg	.. 19	Lumber	Lindsay and Co
.. 27	Chanse	A. str.	1000	Perkins	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 27	Klangee	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo			Russell and Co
.. 28	Elfin	B. str.	174	Thomas	Hakodadi	.. 19	Seaweed	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 28	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Armstrong	Ningpo	.. 27		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 28	Delaware	A bark	325	Gregg	Nagasaki	.. 23	General	Frazar and Co
.. 28	Fiorella	A. ship	800	Peabody	New York	Mar 7	Coals, &c	Olyphant and Co
.. 28	Edward	Bre. sch	159	Holster	Hongkong		General	Order
.. 26	Zodiac	B bark	375	Hopkins	Ningpo			Lindsay and Co
.. 28	Pekin	B. str	742	Soames	Hongkong *	July 24	Mails, &c	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 28	Akindo	B. bark	369	Scott	Hakodadi	June 23	Lumber	Master

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 22	Wokee	B. str.	411	Orkney	H'kow & Ports		Dow and Co
.. 22	Gangee	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong *	Tea, &c	K. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 22	Sagitta	Ju. bk	278	Bakker	Chefoo	Ballast	T. Krose and Co
.. 22	Cockchater	[H M]	.-boat	Dayrell	Tientsin		
.. 22	Klangee	A. str.	547	Simmons	Ningpo	Stores	Russell and Co
.. 22	Seechow	B. str.	310	Hoole	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Hogg Brothers
.. 23	Velle	B. str.	684	Hooper	do	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Kaffir Chief	B. schr	186	Hankinson	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Hogg Brothers
.. 23	Fata Morgana	Swe. bk	330	Gjernberg	Newchwang	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Shaou-peno	B. ship	486	Tucker	London	Tea, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Confucius	Chi. str			*P. Conklin*		
.. 23	Fire Dart	A. str.	422	Armstrong	Ningpo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 23	America	Bre. bk	450	Köper	Newchwang	Opi., &c	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 23	Emily	Ha. bk	373	Delchmann	do	do	Frazar and Co
.. 23	Sze-chuen	A. str.	475	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 25	Dorie	Bre. bk	298	Farreimann	Chefoo	Ballast	Rehhoff, Vale and Co
.. 25	Auguste & Melina	Bre. bk	334	Harper	Newchwang	do	Rehhoff, Vale and Co
.. 25	Castle Howard	B. ship	757	Lamprell	London		Hogg Brothers
.. 25	Pluto	B. str.		Preble			Lindsay and Co
.. 25	Klangee	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo		Russell and Co
.. 26	Fire Dart	A. str.	422	Armstrong	do		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Tuh-sin	B. str.	600	Rowe	do		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 27	George Becker	Mk. bk	200	Beenk	Newchwang	Opi., &c	Oxford and Co
.. 27	City of Nantes	B. str	204	Gibson	T'sin & Chefoo	do	Dow and Co
.. 27	Albertine	Ha. bg	140	Völsch	Newchwang	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Emperor	B. str.	166	Todd	Ningpo	do	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 27	Kangsee	A. str	574	Simmons	do		Russell and Co
.. 27	Island Queen	B. str.	125	Sutherland	do		F. R. Gamwell
.. 28	Anne Porter	B. brig	238	Roch	Yokohama	Re-expts.	Dow and Co
.. 28	Caractacus	B. ship	675	Twiss	London	Tea	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 28	Huquang	A. str.	1329	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 28	Rona	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	do		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Jupiter	Ha. bg	320	Nobiling	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Kunst Röhl and Co
.. 28	Malvina	Du. sch	195	Hogerwerf	Newchwang	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Armstrong	Ningpo		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Pudel	Ha. bk	388	Kelchiber	Newchwang	Sundries	Turner and Co
.. 29	Rio de Janeiro	Ha. bk	280	Sass	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Bourjau Hübener and Co
.. 29	Sea Snake	B. ship	452	Pepham	Liverpool	Cotton	Olyphant and Co

* With Mails.

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Wells				
Bethel		(Floating Hospital)		
Georgiana		Chinese ship	466	Lindsay and Co
Leelee		British schooner	90	Dent and Co
Melbourne		British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	543	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Phillip I	Oakman	American barque	293	
Pons Ælie	Draglehole	British barque	400	A. R. Tilby and Co
Rose				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				Reid and Co
Sea Horse				

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Defiance	Maddison	British steamer	114	A. R. Tilby and Co
Fei Yuen				
Fokelin	Skene	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
General Ward	Fuller	American steamer	70	Angel and Co
Hercules (Launched)		— steamer		Wheelock and Co
Little Orphan	Benning	American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White	Parkes	American steamer		A. L. Freeman
Pluto	Preble	British steamer		Lindsay and Co
Powerful	Hoppe	Ham. steamer	80	Wm. Pustau and Co
Ta-Yung	Lawrence	British steamer	131	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Titan	Cockerem	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co
Vulcan	Bunker	British steamer	150	Lindsay and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JULY 30, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63	Blanchard	H. Fogg and Co		
Annette	July 20	Br. str	559	Jones	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	eld 29 inst
Argus	Feb 20	B. str	161	Curren	shaw, Brothers and Co		
Bo-Peep	June 4	Chi. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	
Cadiz	July 11	B. str.	480	Keats	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama	To-day
Che-pou-yuen	June 17	B. str.	146	Watkins		*Laid up*	
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Elfin	July 28	B str	174	Thomas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Enterprise	-	A. str.	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Faust		B. str.			Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fei-ma	July 18	B. str.	121	Buckland	Moses and Co		
Fenella	July 30	B. str.	179	Hawes	Nichol Latimer and Co	P'chau v. N'po	eld 28 inst.
Firefly	-				Chinese Government		
Foh-kien	May 30	B. str.	923	Johnson	Russell and Co	Repairs	
Fusi-Yama	July 26	B. str	2000	McQueen	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Gerard	July 26	B. str.	410	Quirk	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo & T'sin	2d prox
Grete		Pru. str		Hoffmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Khuking	July 15	A. str.		Taylor	Olyphant and Co	H'kow & Ports	2d prox
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lanauld		
Mandarin	June 27	B. str.	93	Hissen	J. R. Wignall and Co		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co	Fuchau	Early
Mona	July 24	B. str.	542	Bown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Monitor	July 27	A. str.		Friend	H. K. Drake and Co		
Nanking	July 27	B. str.	419	Morrison	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & T'sin	To-day
Pekin	July 28	B. str.	742	Soames	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	5th prox
Pembroke	July 25	B. str.	241	Johnson	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Poushan	July 23	Chi. str		Hoare	Chinese		
Poutung	May 30	B. str	512	Burmester	Byrne and Co	Dock	
Prince Kung	July 3	B. str.	130	Carr	Newbery, Elliot and Co		
Promise	July 27	A. str.	590	Bain	Lindsay and Co		
Rose	June 20	A. str.					
Shandon	May 9	B. str.	114		Moses and Co		
Shanse	July 27	A. str	1000	Perkins	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Sycee	May 20	B. str	83		J. R. Wignall and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145				
Tantlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str.	600	Robb	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Waratah	Feb 9	B. str.	256	Harris	Moses and Co		
Whampoa	July 15	B. str	111	Batten	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	To-day
Willamette	July 21	Chi. str			P. Conklin		

40 *Steamers.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
A. M. Wilhelmine	July 17	Du. sch	260	Turemont	T. Krose and Co		
Aburn	June 28	B. schr					
Acmel	May 14	Da. bg	216	Prehn	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Akindo	July 28	B. bark	369	Scott	Master		
Arlados	July 14	B. bark	708	Barnes	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Algonquin		A. bark	649	Emery	Frazar and Co		
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
A-cendant	June 25	B. bark	518	Mayes	Dow and Co	S'pore v. Amoy	Early
Assyrian	June 13	B. ship	535	Meares	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Awanah	July 22	B. ship	987	Johnson	Gilman and Co		
Belle		B. schr	115				
Bessie Searight	July 23	Ha. bg	130	Timm	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Bitman	July 6	B. str	432	Bowden	Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	eld 29 inst
Bonaventure	June 27	B. bark	282	Griffiths	Order		
Breckham	Apr 26	B. ship	1048	Williams	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Liverpool	Early
Burman	July 17	B. bark		Walker	Chapman, King and Co		
C. S. Lemon	May 30	B. ship	1092	Campbell	Turner and Co		
Camilla	June 25	B. bark	308	Jeffrey	Dow and Co		
Cathay	July 19	B bark	360		Russell and Co		
Cathrina	July 26	Ha. bk	240	Gram	Claussen, Dreyge and Co	Hongkong	eld 29 inst
City of Quebec	June 15	B. ship	664	Dalrymple	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Claramont	July 8	B. ship	634	Mackintosh	Frazar and Co		
Comus	July 3	B. bark	375	Back	Order	Kanagawa	Early
Concurrent	July 16	Da. bk	239	Iwersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Repairs	
Conrad	July 13	Da. bg	185	Clausen	Oxford and Co	Chefoo	eld 28 inst
Corinna	Apr 21	B. ship	888	Hubberd	Olyphant and Co		
Daniel Webster		A. schr	77		(Pilot's cruising ground)		
David McIvor	June 16	B. ship	868	Manly	Kunst Röhl and Co		
Delaware	July 28	A. bark	325	Gregg	Frazar and Co		
Delphin	July 26	Ne. str.	180	Schuller	Oxford and Co	Tientsin	Early
E. W. Seyburn	July 6	A. schr	333	Nye	H. Fogg and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Eclipse	July 26	A. schr	200	Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Early
Edith Rose	July 18	A. bark		Wattington	Olyphant and Co		
Edward	July 28	Bre. sch	159	Holster	Order		
Elise	July 15	Ha. bk	209	Hobefiend	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	eld 29 inst
Elizabeth	July 1	B. bark	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Emperor	July 6	B. bark	373	Edsni	Johnson and Co	Yokohama	Early
Ethan	June 12	B. brig	288	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt
Keezy	May 22	B. ship	1250	Lash	Turner and Co	London	Early
Fear Not	July 23	B bark	354	Cuthbert	Oxford and Co		
Fenella	July 11	B. ship	500	Murray	Fletcher and Co	Repairs	
Finzel	July 22	B. bark	487	Murray	Dow and Co		
Fiorella	July 28	A. ship	800	Peabody	Olyphant and Co		
Fortuna	May 30	B. ship	695	Wharton	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Phillips	Frazar and Co		
Gresham	May 14	B. ship	765	Brayley	Dent and Co	London	Imdt
Hero	Feb 9	B. brig	111	Brotherst	Allen and Co	Vasilemena-[land	eld 26 inst
Horatio		Re-cut				Fuchau	eld 29 inst
Ichiman	June 20	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Inchinnan	July 7	B. ship	527	Pebre	Rehhoff, Vale and Co		
J. Stanton Junr	July 15	B. ship	734	Johns	Russell and Co		
Joh. Cesar Simony	June 7	Da. bk	267	Keeford	A. Eillesen and Co		
John Banks	July 16	H. ship	640	Cobb	Frazar and Co		
John Cobbeid	June 29	B. bark	220	Wann	Johnson and Co		
Kate Cleather	June 18	B. bark	272	Johnston	Captain		
Khankai	July 28	B. schr		Paton	Lindsay and Co	Hakodadi	3d prox
Kingsan	June 16	A. ship	450	Wills	Captain		
Kite	July 6	Han. sc	185	Le Blanc	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	Early
Lady McNaght's	July 6	B. ship	370		Gen. Barnet and Co		
Leichardt	June 26	B. ship	375	Gething	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Lee Yik	June 22	A. bark	451	Osgood	Augustine Heard and Co	Newchwang	eld 27 inst
Leopoldine Bauer	June 30	Aus. bk	454	Leucrifch	Siemssen and Co		
Lieut Bellot	July 9	Fr. bk	255	Gourdet	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	Early
Lombard	July 9	Fr. sh	453	Broussmiche	Siemssen and Co		
M. of Londonderry	July 4	B. ship	809		Fletcher and Co		
Madagascar	July 4	Spa. bk	533	Glaga	Dow and Co		
Magenta	Aug 19	A. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Mary	July 24	B. brig	211	Parsons	Frazar and Co	New York	5th prox
Mary Crocker	July 7	B. bark	573	Stuber	P. F. Cams and Co		
Mellisea	June 26	Ha. bk	512	Welte	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	eld 28 inst
Memento	July 1	B. ship	464	Lyall	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Newchwang	Early
Merestor	July 23	B. bark	317	Walker	Gilman and Co		
Miranda	July 7	Da. bg	140	Moller	Captain	Newchwang	eld 27 inst
Natoh	July 6	A. bark	535		Olyphant and Co		
Napoleon III	June 13	B. ship	760	Dobbie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Narcies	July 3	Da. bg	189	Eistfrid	Oxford and Co	Newchwang	eld 28 inst
New Ed	June 29	Ha. bg	267	Johns	A. Eillesen and Co	Newchwang	eld 29 inst
Norma	July 13	Sfa. bk	386	Moller	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	1st prox
Omer Pascha	July 7	B. bark	347	Thompson	Chinese		
Ophir	July 21	B. bark	410	Hean	Newbery, Elliot and Co	Kanagawa	eld 28 inst
Orion	June 18	A. ship	1292	Whiting	Russell and Co		
P. de la Noye	July 9	A. bark	382	Terry	Trautmann and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Padang Pandjang	July 4	Du. bk	523	Kehling	T. Krose and Co		
Persia	July 20	Ha. bk	300	Beneke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Uncertain	
Peru	July 13	Ha. bg	267	Stephen	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	eld 28 inst
Queen of Nations	July 22	B. ship	846	Mitchell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Queen of the Ocean	July 23	B ship	674	Ellison	Order		
Quivive		B. schr	103	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Rapid	June 23	Sfa. bk	429	Carlos	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Richard	July 23	Da. bk	250	Hochreuter	Chinese		
Rolla	July 3	B. brig	144	Roberts	Hogg Brothers	Nagasaki	Early
Royal Bride	July 21	B. bark	429	Shelford	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	eld 29 inst
Sarah	June 18	H. brig	200		Bradwell, Bloor and Co	Chefoo	Imdt
Sarah Newman	June 16	A. ship	977	Cobb	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sarah Newman	July 2	B. ship	1000	Thomas	Dent and Co	London	To-day
Sebastopool	Mar 16	B. ship	934	Lowther		*Laid up*	
Shooting Star	July 6	Sla. bk	618	Brunn	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Silas Greenman	June 20	Sla. sh	783	Webber	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Soetan Iskander	July 18	Du. bk	209	Styger	Rehhoff, Vale and Co	Tientsin	eld 27 inst
Solent	July 2	B. ship	732	Palan	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Southern Cross	May 23	B. ship	668	Whit	Bradwell, Bloor and Co	London	Early
Southern Empire	June 12	B. ship	1142	Dunlop	Dadabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
Star	July 26	A. schr	250	Sparrow	Angel and Co		
Teresa	June 10	B. bark	354	Siasta	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	eld 13 inst
Thomas Ball	May 4	B. ship	938	Gruzeller	Turner and Co	Liverpool	Early
Tinghai	June 27	B. schr	114	Hansen	Augustine Heard and Co	Tientsin	2 1st inst
Tofts-Comb	June 19	B. ship	673	McPhun	Hogg Brothers	London	Imdt
Ukko	June 19	Rus. bk	709	Hoorine	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Vampyr	July 26	Pru. sch	122	Neelke	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Venus	July 9	Ha. bk	440	Koefied	Siemssen and Co		
Waverley	July 1	B. ship	999	Pugh	A. Eillesen and Co	London	Early
Wild Deer	July 16	B. ship	1016	Cobb	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wrecker	June 18	B. schr	148				
Yarralilda	July 2	B. ship	720	Donough	Lindsay and Co		
Zodiac	July 28	B. bark	375	Hopkins	Lindsay and Co	London	Early

117 *Vessels.*]

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EXPORT OF TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM FROM SHANGHAI FOR SEASON 1864–1865.

From Customs Returns.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			61707.66	40.32	8.64	...	...	61756.62	733.70	11.00	2249.65	1188.01	18.33	389.46	267.05	1196.96	6054.16
Shakspeare,	July 23,	London	4304.71	...	...	...	...	4304.71	...	...	143.90	...	...	34.18	90.39	184.64	453.11
Castle Howard,	„ 24,	Do.	5771.94	...	...	...	...	5771.94	...	...	341.73	0.62	53.10	39.65	91.80	297.22	824.12
Caractacus,	„ 27,	Do.	6290.25	...	...	...	...	6290.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gresham,	„ 28,	Do.	8358.55	...	...	...	...	8351.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	86433.11	40.32	8.64	...	..	86482.07	733.70	11.00	2735.28	1188.63	71.43	463.29	449.24	1678.82	7331.39

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			3166.82	...	...	...	...	3166.82	182.74	...	...	69.84	...	...	...	...	252.58
Fenella,	July 28,	Foochow	8.44	...	...	...	...	8.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	3175.26	...	...	...	...	3175.26	182.74	...	...	69.84	...	...	...	...	252.58

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	JAPAN. Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total. Bales	Total. Piculs	Re-exports Bales	Re-exports Piculs	Transhipment Bales	Transhipment Piculs	Coarse. Bls.	Coarse. Pls.	Refuse. Bales	Refuse. Piculs	Cocoons. Bales	Cocoons. Piculs
Total as per	last	Report.....							48	31.19½	.....		....		26	45.45	.....	
Knight Templar,	July 20	London.	12	9.60	.....		12	9.60										
			12	9.60	.....		12	9.60	48	31.19½	.....		....		26	45.45	.....	

HONGKONG. JAPAN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total. Bales	Total. Piculs	Re-exports Bales	Re-exports Piculs	Transhipments Bales	Transhipments Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Total as per	last	Report	2230	1770.22	7	7.20	2237	1777.42	75	65.43½	622	....	....		....		80	120.00
Viola,	July 23	Hongkong	30	23.97	....		30	23.97	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	
			2260	1794.19	7	7.20	2267	1801.39	75	65.43½	622	....	....		....		80	120.00

COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Pls.	Total. Bales	Total. Piculs
Fenella,	June 18	Foochow	8	6.40	..		8	6.40
..	..	..	.....		..		....	
							....	

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	India. Export	India. Re-export	India. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		40,142	13,102	..	7,741	1,621	1	3,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,988
Viola,	July 23	..	..	..	1,694	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,255
Sea Snake,	„ 23	2,270	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,392
Fenella,	„ 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Annette,	„ 29	..	..	..	1,664	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,049
		42,372	14 264	..	11,099	2,567	1	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,804

N.B.—In the above list fractions of a picul less than one half are neglected, while portions greater than one half are counted as one picul.

OPIUM.

From 1st to 23rd July, 1864.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.
Total as per last Report	581	581.00	164	196 80	5	6.00
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels ..	5	6.00	287	344.40	21	25.20
Imported direct to the shore	..	....	21	25.20	..	...
Total..	586	586.00	472	566.40	26	31.20
Landed from Receiving Vessesl and intended chiefly for Local consumption.	388½	387.55	370	443,85	30	36.00
Total as per last Report.	231	230.15	150	180.00	21	25 20
Total ..	619½	617.70	520	623.85	51	61.20

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Total as per last Report	15	15 00	100	100 00	112	112 60	66	66.80	158	162.60	17	17.00	95½	95.90	5	5.00	574½	580.90
Malwa.....	..	..	..	..	10	10.00	8	8.00	..	..	40	40 00	19	19 00	..	..	77	77.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	5	6.00	..	..	5	60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	15	15.00	100	100 00	122	122.60	74	74.80	158	162.60	57	57.00	119½	120.90	5	5.00	656½	663 90

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